WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1881.

Amusemente To-day. Albey's Park Theater-In Voyage on Suless american Institute—Industrial Exhibition. Hijou Opera House-The Hascotts. Broath's Theatre—Michael Strogoff, Matines Humbell's Museum - Broatway and 8th st. D.17's Thentre—Quiz. Estince. Grand Opera Hean.—Barok Ratioph, Matines. Baverly's 24th St. Theatre—William & Susin Matta-Baverly's Nible's G. eden.—The World. Matines. Haverly's Eth Av. Thentre-Mms Parert M dison Square Theater—The Professor Madiyon Square Carden—Circus Mattuck etropolitan Concert Halt-Concert. New 1 heatre Comique. The Stajot.
Non Promotes: Minate In-Breadway and 19th st.
U-lan Square Theatre...The Rivals. Windsor Thenire - The Legion of Honor. Matthew

The funeral of the late President is to be unostentatious, in accordance with the special request of his wife, who knows what were his own wishes in the case. The train bearing his remains is to go direct from Long Branch to Washington, leaving Long Branch at 10 o'clock this morning, and reaching Washington at 4 this afternoon. The train will consist of three cars, besides the baggage car-one car with the coffin and its guard, the next with his widow, children. and immediate friends, and the other with President ARTHUR, the Cabinet, and the doctors. To-morrow and next day the remains are to "lie in state" in the rotunda of the Capitol, where there will be religious service on Friday. At 5 o'clock of Friday afternoon the funeral car will leave Washington for Cleveland, reaching Cleveland at 2 P. M. of Saturday. There the remains will lie in state till 2 P. M. of Monday, when, under direction of the State and municipal authorities, the burial will take place in Lake View Cemetery, on the gether in regular session at the date fixed outskirts of Cleveland.

President ARTHUR will to-day go to Washington, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet, in the funeral train bearing the remains of the late President GARFIELD. Yesterday he visited Long Branch, which he reached from this city soon after I o'clock in the afternoon, and from which he returned here about four hours afterward. At Long Branch he met the members of the Cabinet, with whom he held a consultation at the cottage of Attorney-General MacVEAGH; and soon afterward, accompanied by these members, he paid a visit of condotence to Mrs. Garrield. This morning, at 10 o'clock he will leave for Washington in the funeral train; and while his predecessor's remains are lying coffined in the rotunda, he will enter upon the duties of the office of President. It is reported that at yesterday's interview in Attorney-General Mac-VEAGH'S cottage, President ARTHUR asked the members of the Cabinet to retain their places for the present.

Presidento that Have Died in Office. Gen. GARFIELD was President only six months and fifteen days. Three years, five months and a half of the Presidential term remain for Gen. ARTHUR's incumbency.

All the Presidents who have died in office have died in the early part of the term. Gen. TAYLOR lived sixteen months after his inauguration, leaving two-thirds of the term to be filled by Mr. FILLMORE. ABRA-HAM LINCOLN was assassinated one month and eleven days after his second inauguration, and Andrew Johnson therefore held the office three years, ten months and a half. Gen. HARRISON'S term of power was the briefest of all. He died just one month after his inauguration day; Tylen was three years, eleven months in office.

# President Arthur an American.

It will be seen that THE SUN of to-day makes an end of the stories about President ABTHUR'S having been born in Canada. The stories were widely circulated, and unquestionably led many minds into doubt, These doubts were augmented by the letters of a correspondent of THE SUN, who supposed he had particular knowledge of the subject, and who held that Mr. AR-THUR's election would be invalidated, and his advancement to the office of President prevented, by the discovery of his birthplace in Canada.

These letters led us to undertake, through one of our most competent assistants, a thorough investigation of the question. The result of that investigation will be found elsewhere in this paper. Our plenipotentiary visited the places in Verment and in Canada where Mr. ARTHUR is said to have been born, examined the records, and hunted up the persons who have direct knowledge of the case. The only instructions given to our correspondent were to search for the facts, to obtain evidence of their truth, and to make full and proper report to us. How he did his work, the pains he took in doing it, and the points that were established by

means of it, will be found of great interest. The whole case is conclusively settled by this report. The controversy over the birthplace of the man who last November was elected Vice-President is disposed of. President ARTHUR was born in the State of Vermont.

# The New President's First Duty.

Among the official responsibilities which nave now devolved upon President ARTHUR there is one of urgent and paramount importance. For the first time in the history of the United States, the life of a single individual stands between us and a state of things in which there will exist no officer qualified by the Constitution to administer the executive department of this Government. There is but one remedy for this unprecedented situation, and it should be applied by convening Congress in extra session, in order that a President of the Senate and a Speaker of the House may be promptly chosen.

A glance at the law determining the succession to the Presidential office and at the preceding circumstances under which it became operative, will show how anomalous is the present conjuncture. The Congress power to provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both President and Vice-President. Butthat power has been inadequately exercised, as the existing situation sufficiently attests. The act of 1792, which is the only act of Congress bearing on the point, provides, in the event of the disability of both President taken against the crisis which has now actually occurred, when there is no President | the Conference thinks stand most in need of of the Senate and no Speaker of the House. | the Gospel.

What would happen, then, if for any cause President ARTHUR were rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office? Some of our esteemed contemporaries, to whose edifying views of constitu-

Cabinet could continue to exercise the exec utive branch of the Government until a new President should be chosen. But we must members are simply clerks of the Chief successors to the Presidential office fixed by the act of 1792.

It does appear, however, that the Secretary of State does, in the view of the Federal legislation on this subject, survive his chief for the purpose of performing a single ministerial function. The act of 1792 provides retary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State. The notice is to specify that electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States shall be chosen or appointed within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, provided there is an interval of two months between the last mentioned date and the time of notification. If such an interval does not exist, and the term of the disabled President does not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, then the notice is to call for an election on the first Wednesday of December in the year next ensuing. In other words, if President ARTHUB should from any cause be rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office at any time subsequent to the first week in October, there could be no election of a new President for upward of a year. Nor would there be any person qualified to convene Congress in extra session. No President of the Senate, therefore, nor Speaker of the House could be chosen until Congress came to-

by law. When JOHN TYLER succeeded HARRISON, on April 4, 1841, there was a President pro tem. of the Senate. There was, however, no Speaker of the House in existence; but this defect was cured by convoking Congress in MILLARD FILLMORE became President, on July 10, 1850, by the death of ZACHARY TAY-LOR on the preceding day, the Thirty-first Congress was in session, and, of course, both of the legal successors to the Chief Magistracy were in existence.

On the assassination of Lincoln, in April, 1865, no extra session of Congress was called by ANDREW JOHNSON, nor was there a Speaker of the House until SCHUYLER COL-FAX was chosen by the Thirty-ninth Congress. There was, however, a President pro tem. of the Senate, LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER having been elected to that office on March 7, 1865. Thus we see that never heretofore has a Vice-President assumed the Presidential office without at least one qualified successor standing behind him ready to take his place.

There is just one course to be taken in the present conjuncture, and that is to repeat the step taken by JOHN TYLER. The sconer a President of the Senate and a Speaker of the House are chosen the better. President ARTHUB should lose no time in calling an extra session of Congress.

### What the Methodist Conference Has Done.

The Methodist Conference at London is proceeding harmoniously, but so far it seems to have done nothing more than indulge in discussions of general moral and religious questions about which there could be no marked differences of opinion among the delegates. Assemblages of theologians, even of the same Church, are apt to be stormy. Though they subscribe to common articles of faith, they see them in various lights, and fight all the harder because an love feast; and therefore its sessions will doubtless continue without any jarring discords. It is simply for the purpose of celebrating the triumph of Methodism, of listening to reports of its progress in different parts of the world, of stimulating its zeal. and cultivating a spirit of harmony among the many branches into which it is divided.

Incidentally, however, the Conference utters its opinions concerning the evils which afflict the world, and the proper means of combating them. Yet for the most part it contents itself with general statements. The sins of society must be overcome by the preaching of the Gospelthat is the sum and substance of nearly the whole of them. But so all Christians think; and yet it cannot be denied that infidelity chiefly flourishes because of the shortcomings of the Church; because of its failure to practically apply the teachings of Christianity and to bring the benign doctrines preached in Galilee home to the hearts and consciences of men. The ideal Christian brotherhood is so beautiful that all men must regard it with admiration. The practical Christian brotherhood, however, is what they are looking and longing for. What is the Methodist Conference in London doing to bring it about? By its success in that direction the gathering will be

judged. One of the practical suggestions was that made by an American delegate concerning itinerant preaching. He said that, in view of the awful spiritual destilution of a great city like London, lay preaching ought to be encouraged there. He would, moreover, have a travelling evangelical ministry throughout the world. His notion was, we suppose, that more could be done for spreading the Gospel by informal ways than by relying upon the stated church services. Undoubtedly Methodism was extended in this country largely by the efforts of lay preachers, and the itinerant system of that denomination has been one of its strongest features; but we find that, as the Methodists here grow older and richer, they are less kindly disposed to lay preaching, and the Constitution (Article II., section 6) gives | chief churches in the great cities require that the itinerancy shall at least be abandoned for their benefit. They want to keep their pastors if they are attractive pulpit orators. The successful lay preachers are usually men like Moody and SANKEY, who train under no denominational banner, but let their converts join any of the evangelical sects, as they are called, according as their and Vice-President, that "the President of | tastes or convictions lead them. Lay preach the Senate, or, if there is none, then the itur necessary, is apt to lead to coarse and Speaker of the House of Representatives for | sensational methods, to religious claptrap, the time being, shall act as President until as we saw in the case of the Salvation Army the disability is removed or a President | Probably tay acting, lay charitable and elected." That is all. No precaution was philanthropic effort, would accomplish more for the " working classes," the ones whom

> \*Another practical matter to which the Conference has given much attention is that of temperance. It assailed drinking in a general way, and specially enjoined on ministers to let intoxicating liquors alone.

time, may imagine that President ARTHUR'S in regard to temperance, said one of the speakers, otherwise their missions will be useless. This remark was made because it seems that some Methodist ministers in remind them that the Cabinet is a body ut- parts of the South, especially Virginia, are terly unknown to the Constitution, that its given to tippling. In North Carolina, however, it was reported, there is a marked in-Magistrate, and that, as mere agents or crease of temperance. Resolutions have ministers, they could not possibly survive also been passed in favor of Sunday schools, their principal. Moreover, all discussion in condemnation of the optum traffic, and of this point is set at rest by the fact that | against Methodiets sending their children they are not included in the list of possible to Roman Catholic schools, one of the speakers asserting that the loss of children of Methodists in this country to other denominations was one of the most disastrous facts in the history of the Church But why were the Roman Catholics selected for special disapprobation? Are they more seriously interfering with Methodism than that whenever the offices of President and | the Protestant denominations with which it Vice-President both become vacant, the Sec- competes? We never heard that that was the case.

Undoubtedly the Conference will cheer the hearts and stir up the godly pride of the delegates, and perhaps great practical good will come from it. But it must take care not to indulge in too much self-adulation.

The Garfield Fund. Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, in a letter published last evening, again solicits contributions to the fund for the benefit of Gen. GARFIELD'S family. Let all who wish now to add to this fund, already made up to a handsome sum. do so freely and promptly. It will go to the family of a man who was shot while performing the duties of the great office to

which the people had elected him.

extra session on the ensuing May 31, when | Lincoln's death. Or, rather, the shock was JOHN WHITE was chosen Speaker. When | divided between the day of President GAR-

imaginary line separates the disputants. rattiers, there are twenty-four men and chil-At London, however, the Methodists are not | dren who carry the reptiles in their hands and gathered together to settle any doctrinal | mouths, while twenty-four more fan the heads questions. Points of theology are not of the snakes with eagle feathers. "Some of raised in the Conference, which is merely a | the ratiosnakes," adds Lieut, Bouage, "are slarge-five feet long-that the dancer could not grasp the whole diameter in his mouth." Lieut. BOURKE's companions fled from these horrible orgies. That the sun dance and the snake dance go on, in this year 1881, within a few miles of railroad civilization, shows that there is still work to be done in the home missionary

> The masked Jerseymen who met again near Middleville, on the night the President died, and passed a set of resolutions about lynching Guiteau, are said to have shown some jealousy of Sergeant Mason, denouncing him in speeches as a braggart. Their performances and Mason's alike jar on the solemnities of the present time, and they will earn no more praise than the faithless soldier did by seeking to cheat the law of the land of its victim.

### Frastus Corning and John Kelly. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My at-

ion has been called to the following statement sour paper of the 15th inst., in a letter dated at Albany on the 14th sirst;

Erastics to oration of Albany says: "Kelly is a had leader
of a west cause. It I and the work to be over accurathe more of the past two years—I should take a different
continue. I how more Mr. Tellers as the wissest leader in
continue that the state has seen in twenty years." My
oreting is not ambittons, and the attempt to section they
is defection by a desire to held offler will fail. He are
nothing that he is through with Kelly.

The statement is unfounded and quanthorized. I have fee of no such views or opinions, and I will thank you to sublish the communication by way of correction Yours respectfully. Example Country.

### ALRANY, Sept. 13. Allieon and Strring Bull.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A great has been said of lab of Allians, the scout, who in duced Sitting Bull to surrender. I see by Tax Sux that Alison decrees having white sixing Bullany promises in to liberty or the treatment he would receive from our to therry or the treatment by which receive fruit our discremental by world characterier. An one who knows Altison with believe butting Bull's strengther they will butted some strength at the strength of the war in the spring of 18th At host me in war subscribed as miserface at Sanding Rick, now fort Vales. He led that position durit in spring of 1880, when he was discharged by general orders issued by their Terry, the department commander. He was given twenty four though the bears the reservation. Its blusters as interpreter at treath River Agency is atill worsa.

6. W. R.

# Mr. Forster and the Imprisoned Suspects.

LONDON, Sept. 20.-Mr. W. E. Porster, reptying to Messes. Dicason and Givan relative to the impresented suspents and Mr. Michael Devitt, points out that the Correton act is not for numbers out for, but for the prevention of outrages. He sais that the release of the sus pects would be immediate it it could be done without ensugera g pitalic peace. If the Land of the given a fair to the structure of the state of the country of the man-ter of principle. But says that the state of the country does not warrant a general the ratios.

# The Meeting of the Emperors.

LONDON, Sept. 20. - The Times' correspondent

# A Military Commission in Fgypt.

Carno, Sept. 20.-After three days' examina-Cartest Sept. 25.—After tirres tags training for a mining ground that the state of the second tirres to a mining ground training to the second training train

We uppeal to the venerable editor of the the raper points the month about topping. tional law we have referred from time to | The clergy must practise what they preach | tits not a at spiret for newspaper discussion

### SECRETARY WINDOM.

His Good Intentions, but Powerless before the Treasury Ring-Will he Stay There? WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- The country has heard a great deal in a general way about the abuses, corruptions, and vices within the departments. It doubtless wishes to know what the specifications are. In the absence of these, except to a limited extent, doubts whether the sweeping statements are well grounded will naturally exist, and these will grow if the proof is

not furnished. To collect proof and satisfy this very proper demand of the public, an organization, baving its headquarters in Washington, is at work. Although its chief object is to have justice done to those who served in the Union armies, the inquiry is taking a range so wide, and the work is being so thoroughly done, that a comprehensive exposure of the principal evils of the pub-He service as they exist in the departments will very likely be the result.

Reference has already been made to the labora and objects of the League. It should be borne in mind that this organization is made up of responsible men, whose standing in every respect is unquestionable. But it will take time to accomplish the purpose. What cannot be accomplished in this manner Congress will be invited todo. One of the methods will be by stimulating Congressional inquiry into abuses which cannot otherwise be reached. This is especially true as to the Treasury Department, where an extraordinary state of things unquestionaby exists, and where the good intentions and upright aims of Secretary Windom are constantly set at naught by a Ring whereof Upton and Lamphere are conspicuous managers. In respect to matters and things which the Ring has an interest in controlling, it is notorious that the will of the amiable Secretary is sub-

on freely and promptly. In which go to the amily of a man who was shot while performing the duties of the great office to chich the people and elected him.

Recognizing the services of a deceased subtle servant in this way is a docunt and sonorable act.

That the death of President Garring and the services of a deceased with the services of the ser

grant. If he only would, he might easier ex-e the wrong than cover it up or protect

# Let Secretary Windom save himself !

One effect of the national bereavement will be deepen our sense of the mystery in the ways of Provi dence. Much at the hope which has sustained the pento a certain faith that what seemed to them every way best for the nation would somehow be brought about Believing in a power that unites the destines of nations, they trusted that it would preserve a life which seemed ears and the fervent prayers that have risen from so many attars and hearthstones, the Power that deeth all things well has laid this great disappointment upon the prople. If it is a trial of their faith, it is a severe one. but there is nothing in it to weaken their confidence that after all the notion is in the keeping of a higher power The affliction will also be a trial of their capacity to en fure all the vici-satules to which a nation may be su ent without leans that mastery of their own affairs which is the pride of a free people

From the Chinese Tribone. The most that man will admit is, that it may n operation for some general or inscriptable purpose by an all pervating and overruing power, but, whatever may be his faith after death, man will never at heart ac knowledge them as "good" for him, but will grimly sub init to cresistible into, forcause the usual help immed. Give him the power to recisi the calabilities of life and he would never secept the feminion bigge that they were to persuade him to believe it.

# An Expert on Rings.

From the Washington Registeren. The pay directors, pay inspectors, and paymasters in the navy who during the administration of Secretary Thompson were favored with the "son" places are neiting some surprises in the current may orders or Societary Hunt. Whether the secretary is nevertheless that some of his orders transferring the above named officers from place to place have the effect of "bursting on" very intrative "Bings," so eas the navy people. First paymissions and others of the Pay Department are also to be somered somewhat from the to time as the Secretary shall have apportunity to make eritical examination of the subject. Secretary years ago with a persect and, but soon dropped that kind of civil service. He did apparently break no some "Hings," but new combinations were immediately tormed with the old dealers and the new pay officers, and so Secretary Thompson abandoned the reform work with the remark that It's no use, it can't be stopped. They all do it."

From the Charannali Engineer Ex-Senator Dorsey's cattle ranch in New Mexico consists of five hundred thousand acres, much of which is under tende, the whole valued at \$1.000 and The projects is slocked with thirty one thousand head of eather will built that most five hondred built that most \$3 steach, and a herd of theirs hundred horses. Verify

The Arabic, the new steamer of the White Star line, which saind from Liverpool on the 10th Inst. arrived at the Camard pier at 6 A.M. resterday. She is ming charles to the Comprisence for her first very use

Mesers, Hurpon & Brothers have published a indication of street, sourced for J. P. McClarkey, and arranged to four vance. They so about a builted and this in number rengious, patriotic sentimental moral, and c mic. The choice is judicious, and the volume I neatly printed and convenient

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS TRI-UMPHANT.

They Set Asign the Laws of Congress, and Become a Law Unto Themselves. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- We have here, under the immediate eye of the President, the Cabinet, the Congress, and the Supreme Judiciary, a Government set over us by Congress, which acts as though it were responsible to nobody. It certainly is not responsible to the people under its sway, and habitually disregards their petitions, tramples under foot the laws of Congress, and the mandates of its official superiors. I have heretofore pointed out the state of the laws in regard to the assessment of special taxes for the improvement of the

The Board of Public Works was authorized by act of Congress in February, 1871, to impose on the property of citizens lying adjacent to improved streets a reasonable proportion of the expense attending the improvement, not exceeding one-third the cost. The Legislative Assembly, in August of the same year, passed a general law, requiring the Board, on the completion of any improvement, to make a statement of the cost and to assess the proportion of the same which was due from the adjacent property. Within ten days after making the assessment the Board was required to give written or printed notice to the owners of the property, showing the amount assessed against their respective lots, and requiring the same to be paid within thirty days. If the owners should neglect or refuse to pay the amount assessed against their properties within the thirty days. the Board was required immediately thereafter the Board was required immediately thereafter to issue certificates of indebtedness against the property, which certificates shall boar interest, until paid, at the rate of ten per centum per annum; "and until paid the assessment and certificates shall remain and be a iten upon the property on or against which they shall have been issued," If not paid within a rear, the Board, on application of the holder of the certificate, was to proceed to sell the property. Two years later the Legislature passed an act extending the time for the payment of these taxilien certificates; and to this end the Board was authorized to issue two millions of dollars in "certificates; and to this end the Board was authorized to issue two millions of dollars in "certificates; and to the Board, and charge-able to the private property benefited thereby," bearing eight per cent, interest. For the payment of the private property benefited thereby, bearing eight per cent, interest. For the surface, the Board was "required to deposit with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the District of Columbia all certificates hereafter issued by said Board on account of assessments for special improvements against the property adjoining and benefited thereby," These assessment certificates were pledged and to be held for the payment of the two millions of certificates of indebtedness.

In June, 1878, Congress passed another act, directing the Commissioners of the District, as successors of the Board of Public Works, to enforce the collection of the tax-lien certificates under existing laws, with a proviso "that upon complaint being made to the Commissioners within thirty days from the passage of this act of errone-ous or excessive charges in respect to any of said assessments which remain unjudd. to issue certificates of indebtedness against the

complaint being made to the Commissioners within thirty days from the passage of this act of erroneous or excessive charges in respect to any of said assessments which remain unpaid, said Commissioners are hereby authorized to revise such assessments so complained of and to correct the same." The Commissioners of the District not only withheld the assessment certificates from the Sinking Fund, in violation of the original isw, but they have in violation of this act of June, 1875, insisted on revising all original assessments, though not one in a hundred was complained of. Letter after letter was addressed to them by Mr. Giffilan, the United States Treasurer, as rz officio Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, demanding of them, in the most emphatic language, a compliance with the law by the derosit of the original assessment certificates. But the District Commissioners have doggedly and persistently refused. At length, in June of last year, they began to send in their revised certificates revised without complaint on the part of the property owners that the original assessments were excessive. I am furnished by the Sinking Fund Commissioner with the amount of the revised certificates sent in by the District Commissioners up to Saul. 16. He says: "It was about June 30, 1930, that the Commissioners of the District Of Columbia commenced fling tax lien certificates in the Binking Fund office, since which time we have received \$468,685.56."

In a letter to Sceretary Sherman, dated Feb. 21, 1880, Mr. Giffilian stated that the District Commissioners had withheld from the Sinking Fund about \$1,500,000, And now, eighteen months later, he reports that they have filed less than half a million dollars' worth of Sinking Fund about \$1,500,000. And now, eighteen months later, he reports that they have filed less than half a million dollars' worth of these over-due certificates, or, rather, ravised certificates, issued by them in violation of law. So they still hold back more than a million dollars' worth of certificates. Moreover, they failed, or rather refused to make the peoperty assessed pay interest on the assessments during the four years from 1876 to 1880, and, indeed, to the present date, on the large number of assessments which they have not found it convenient to revise.

I conclude with the following extract from the letter from Mr. Giffillan to Mr. Sherman, above referred to, He asys: "The United States is also witally interested in the proper adjustment of these assessments, because it has, by the act of these assessments because it has, by the act of Congress of June 11, 1878, assumed one half of the general expenses of the District of Colum-bia: its proportionals amount is fixed upon the basis of the anticipated revenues of the District, estimated annually by the Commissioners."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- I met a Star router coming from the depot a few mornings since, as passenger by a just-arrived train. He said he had come up from a quiet place by the sea, where he had been waiting for the court to meet in Washington. I seked him if he could tell me why the Grand Jury was dismissed at the moment when work was expected to begin.

THREE TALKS WITH STAR ROUTE MEN.

"Yes, I can tell you all about it; just how it happened, and for what," said he, speaking with deliberation, almost with hesitation. "Come in here-they've got some ice we'er in here, and that's the strongest I drink.

"Well," said he, "it was because the Government was not ready to go ahead! That's the whole story, and I'm sorry for it."

When will the Government be ready?" "Never!" It required no effort of the imagnation to make me believe the man was in earnest. "No. never! That is, till some great break in things clears the way, and makes it afe to go alead."

The last few words were spoken with an emphasis. The Star, when pressed for an explanation, declined to answer further as to that, but went on to say that the action of District Attorney Corkhill was not unexpected to him. Corkhill was "acting on his own hook"-by authority.

"Of course," he continued, "in cases of so much importance and notoriety, no District Attorney would venture to lie across the Government's track. To trip the United States up is no small thing for a District Attorney hold ing his as pointment from the President to undertake. You know I told you hast spring, when things were going with such a rush, that they who were doing it would begin to no slow after a while. They have been doing so nearly ever since. They have found their own reasons. I don't undertake to say what they are. They seem to be sufficient. You see, we told them to go annual as soon as they pleased, the senar the letter and to go as fast and as you have the effer, and to go as fast and as far as feey count, they know our attitude is defined. There

papers, to be at the court when it opened. If the Government intended to indict us, they would go about it. If we were indicted, we would be sent for. Until we were sent for we had no occasion at all for being within a thousand miles of Washington, and some of us are not. See? When the court met, not a Cabinet officer but Kirkwood was in Washington, and he knows no more of the matter than the Indians. The business specially belongs to the Post Office and Attorney-General's departments. Neither of those Cabinet officers was in the city, and had not been for some time. There is at this moment not even a single deputy at the Post Office Department—James, Tyner. Elmer, and nearly everybody else being away. The cierks are running the departments. At the Department of Public Justice about the same state of things exists. Cook, the special prosecutor, with all his deputies and helpers, was away when the court met, and they are still away. Now, I ask you, does this look as though the Government did not expect a postponement? Do men when they mean to fight act thus on the eve of battle? Pursuant to the understanding which must be obvious to all who can see anything Corkhill sent the jury home, and secured three weeks in which to patch up some other understanding. Now, who is it that is doing this thing, or just why is it done? I've nothing to say.

"I believe that finally there will be a clean backout, Probably Bliss and Brewster have told them there is no ground to stand on."

"Are there other reasons for not proceeding?"

Yes, but they won't confess them."

I met another Star man, not only a contractor but a politician and a man of affairs in general. To him I out the question about the bitch.

"My Iriend," said he, "these Star cases posstreets. But in order to show what the Commissioners have done I will briefly restate them.

but a politician and a man of affairs in general. To him I but the question about the shirch.

"My friend," said he, "these Star cases possess an unusual element, whereby the prosecutor is the anxious party. In fact, the Star cases have grown exceedingly disagreeable to certain persons who are not Star contractors or ex-officers of the Government. The intimation is thrown out, I see, that Brady and the contractors, standing in dread of the threatened prosecution, have procured delay by their money. Now, how much probably would Mac-Vearh and James cost?"

"Vill there be indictments?"

"I suppose so, Probably they can't stop short of that, nor go much beyond it, either," said the Star man with a laugh.

### A SHAMEFUL APPOINTMENT.

From the Uties Observe

Gov. Cornell insulted the dignity of his own office, and the honor of the judiciary of the State when he appointed James Forsyth of Troy, to be County Judge of Rensaelaor County, eice Judge Strait, deceased. It is not because the late Judge was a Democrate lected by Democrates, and his appointed successor a Republican, that we complain. The Governor is a partisan, of course, and fills all vacancies, no matter how created, with men of his own party, even when those vacancies are judicial. But it is a matter of public notoriety that the man appointed to fill this particular vacancy is morally unfit for any position of trust or honor. To substantiate what we have said, we quote from the official report of the testimony taken by the Assembly committee on the investigation of the Bradley-Sessions bribery charges last summer. The extract is from the crossexamination of Senator Sessions. The questions are by Mr. Bangs of the committee's counsel, and the answers are by Sessions: iel, and the answers are by Sessions:

Do you know James Forsyth of Toy? A.—Yes, sir.—Do you know of any occasion when James Forsyth a hill pening before the Legislature? A.—Yes, sir. it tell you more about that than somebody else has you about t. I will tell what the X. well,

-James Forsyth, to your recollection, had some busiwith thi Lagislature? A.—Yes, sir.

- and lived in Troy? A.—Yes, sir.

-Kent a bank account in Troy? A.—Hes, sir.

-low do you know that? A.—Hecause I had some

ev there.

Oh, his check? A .- Yes, air, a thousand dollars.
- And rode up the river on horseback to get it? A .--And rode up the river on sir, and beat the cars. -You had a horse saddled and bridled? A.—Yes, sir, -One account has it you went bareback? A.—No, I

One account has it you went bareback? A.—No, I a good saddle.

You rose up there for feat he would stop payment he check? A.—Yes, sir.

Did he succeed in stopping payment on the check?

No; I and the mency before he stopped it.

What bank was it? A.—I couldn't tell you.

When was that? A.—I couldn't tell; it was the Albany let it was when the bridge passed access the river; as when that bill banked.

r. smith—Which bridge?

You must certainly have some idea of time; how ity years accewas this? A.—I can't.—

You can't you try? A.—I can't.—

Don't put all the work on me; just try a little; was issued; A.—No, it wasn't in 1880.

—Was it in 1878? A.—I should think it was before.

-Was it since 1870! A .- No. I think it was before Was tibefore 1960? A.—I can't tell you.

-Woar memory is so doubtful? A.—If is on that

-Is that its usual condition? A.—No. sir.

-to a prefix good memory? A.—I have; when
y is saviting I care about remembering, I can reulter.

hat was it produced the impression in your mind coing to step payonent on the check? A.—Do you e to tell the study? which they asked you if I didn't wantit. A.— r, the Bridge bill was to be youed on that night. I , that is my recollection, and teaching that is the that was to done at the bill.
We at was 2.A.—What he rave me was to defeat it.
He rave you \$1. (Who defeat the bill? A.—To and in

ere you to render some service for that \$1,0000 es, sir.
Lind you then have any relative in the Legislature;
ler of the legislature? A.—I don't think I had.
Say whather you had or not A.—I can't; I could -What is the reason you can't! A .- Because I don't Q -Did you ever have a brother in the Legislature?

hen was he a member of the Lexislature! A.— a member of Assembly to 53 and 54, and in the 50 and 60, 62 or 61. Parist this adverture occur while he was a mem-the Secart A - I can't tell whether it did or not, as I don't remember the winter we do not be well and tell as the story of that \$1.000 cheeks. Well, sir, he wanted that I should and him in trying east the bill, and I had him it would, and I had a talk him the cheek at the belance at the cheek at the belance as the cheeks at the belance at the belance at the cheeks at the belance at the cheeks at the belance the and went out to take the cars, and gromark or made led one to think that he didn't mounte payers. To said be hoped I would not present it midled to take the cars and I went out to take the cars and I went of a herse and rade up and got the money.

This story, told under oath by Sessions, who chuckled over its good points as testimounals to his own shrewdness, was published all over the country at the time of the bribery investigation. Forsyth never denied it nor caused his friends to deny it for him. Gov. Cornell knew this story and its truth as well as any man in the State. Yethe appointed this Forsyth County Judge of one of the great countries of the state, to hold office until Jan. 1, 1883!

There are no two wars of recarding this ap-

There are no two ways of recarding this appointment. When the Albany Argus says:

The appointment of such a man is an outrage on justice. It is a scandal on the fair fame of the State. It is an insuit and a peril to the people of the country. Under a right condition of public opinion and of the enforcement of the stirit of the Constitution, this act would cost the Governor impeachment "—it echoes what the Governor impeachment which is a constructed on the country of the country to himself. At one stroke Gov. Cornell has updone all the good acts of his administration. We are sorry for him, and for the party which must shoulder the responsibility of his appointment of Forsyth.

# AMUNEMENTS.

### The San Francisco Minstrela Twenty odd years ago New York supported

five minstrel troupes-Christy's, Wood's, Bryant's, Buckley's Serenaders, and Charley White's in the Bowery. All these havedwindled down to one-the San Francisco troupe. Birch and Backus are probably the oldest, if not the best, performers in the country. An old New seem to be suffisient. You see, we told them to construct a successful the control of the contro Yorker, in distening to them, might easily

### BUNBEAMS.

... It is Sir John Lubbock's opinion that bees are, in a rough kind of way, sensitive to color, and

that their favorite color is blue.

—It is officially announced that all prizes honors, and degrees which the Royal University of Ire land can confer are open to female students

-The Rev. C. Dundas Everett, master of the Oxfordshire Harriers, was recently thrown at Dor chester Bridge, England, and killed on the ap. -Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, comply-

ng with the wish of the Emperor of Russia, wi the heiress, Mile. Jussupoff, who has a dower of 80,000

-A Chicago fortune teller advertises to answer these interesting questions for a dollar: Do you wish to know is he true? Is he rich? Is he a marrying man! Shall I be happy? If not shall I be a widow w -Mile. Croizette has reappeared at the

Theatre Français as Done Coronde, in Emile Autiers
"L'Aventuriere." The nouse was as full as at a first performance, and Mile. Croizette had a warm welcome and acted superbly. -By order of the Metropolitan Board of

Works, Oxford street, London, has recently been renum bered. It has been calculated that this will cost the in habitants at least £10,000 for alterations to shop fronts nationery, &c. Dean Stanley used to say that until his marriage he had never really lived. Lady Augusta, his

wife, was a very plain old maid when he married her, but she was good, cultivated, and pleasant—a woman of the world in the very best sense. -Near Eastbourne, on the English coast a fortnight since, a lonely Constguardman going his rounds was suddenly assailed by a seal, and only escaped

with his life through the vigorous use he made of a sword cane with which he happened to be armed. -Mr. Henry Latham, a solicitor from ondon, set out on Sunday, Sept 4, for a walk by the Burr Rocks, near Grindelwald. As he did not return, warch was made, when his body was found, face downward, in the snow. He had been killed by a fall of 1,000 feet down

-Mr. C. L. Eastlake, keeper of the Na-

tional Gallery, in London, is preparing a series of illus trated volumes designed as guides to the great Continen the Louvre, the Brera Gallery, Milan, and the Pi thek. Munich. -At the York meeting of the British Asso ciation Mr. W. Galloway, an expert on the subject, said he had convinced himself by experiment of the inflam-

mability of coal dust, and that if water was aprinkled on the floor of dry mines before blasting the worst of explo sions would be prevented. -No better testimony of the immense importance attached in France to every word uttered by M. ambetts just now could be given than by the fact that he is accompanied on his journeys by a troop of from forty to sixty reporters from all parts and a squad of

special telegraph clerks from Paris. -Under a new act of Parliament, a correct register of veterinary surgeons is to be kept in England, and provision is made as to their profession. The object, as stated in the preamble, is to enable persons requiring the aid of a veterinary surgeon to distinguish between qualified and unqualified practitioners.

-At an auction recently in Birmingham, England, just as the auctioneer was saying "Going, go ing, gone !" previous to knocking down -ome article, the floor gave way, and precipitated a number of persons including several brokers and women, some with children in their arms, into the ceilar beneath. -A curious experiment is being tried in everal corps of the Russian army. This consists in the

ntroduction of dogs instead of men as sentries. For this

duty the worf dog of the Ural Mountains is found mos

mitable, as this animal will growl at the presence of ar intruder instead of barking outright, and thus inciting al There has been since the last election a nodification of the two great parties in the House of Commons. The Conservatives have gained seats at Coventry, St. Ives, Knaresburough, North Lincolnshire

and North Burbam, while the Liberals have gained s vote in East Cumberland only. This makes again of eight votes for the Conservatives on a division. -The watermelon, once dreaded as an agent of cholera and its contingent ills, is now an article of diet welcome in every household. The watermelon is now said to be a cure for summer complaint. Even when t becomes chronic, watermelon taken two or three times have (siled At the close of Dr. Tanner's fast his first mes

was of watermelon.

-Wine growing is being successfully pursued in Virginia, and is rapidly assuming larger dimensions. It was first introduced by Germans but others so now taking a hand in it. One firm, with thirty-seven ieres of land, has produced 3,500 gailons of wine in season. It is reported that the visid of two countestils year will be 50,000 to 60,000 gollons. There is a reedy market for all that can be produced.

-An exploring expedition on the coast of Peru, made by the officers of the Chillan steamer Angames, has discovered new guant deposits. One of these is on the Tor tugas. Islands, and is computed to contain SOUTH of Chimbete, is said to po sess 40,000 tens. The grano is considered of first-c

-The Rev. J. G. Wood, the eminent Engish nuturalist, in an article on "The Horse and in Owner," says, in reference to bearing reins: "People se the horse champing its bit, flinging toam flaxes right and eft, tessing its head, rattling its harness, and assume that the horse is acting in the cride of its strength and fullness of spirit, whereas it is suffering agentes of pain, and is trying to pain by these movements a momentary rehet

-The Dirty Dozen is a Kansas City club and its members are so like its name that one of their own number did not paying them to his wedding. They the windows. The first groomsman said in the midst of the cer-mony. "Just hold on this come back-I won't be gone a minute." He went out, killed one of the Dogen by a pistol shot, returned to his place before the clergy nan, and the marriage proceeded -A report by a committee, consisting of

Prof. Flower, Gen. Pitt Rivers, and Mr. Galton, on the physical characters and proportions of the Zuins exhibted at the Westminster Aquarium, was read at the recant meeting of the British Association. The average standard of height in the males was a third of an inch less than that of the average Englishman of the same age The average weight was 10 pounds greater, the average bow-drawing strength 8 pounds greater, and the av erage chest cirth 15 inches creater.

-Berthold Auerimen, the distinguished lerman novelist, has written to Dr. Dollinger concern ing the latter's speech on the anti-Jewish movement in ermany: "We Jews of Germany, who love with all our strength our German fathertabil, and who strive to rem edy the shortcomings and detects of our coreligionists we breathe again (reely, and for this we have to thank you. An innumerable host of Christians and Jews rally round the standard upon which you have inscribed the motio of the Anticone of Sophocies, 'To join you not in your hatred, but in your love, are we come

-Writing to the London Times from Hanever, a correspondent, describing the German military manuscres, says: " Little, probably, dot the French offters know, as they gatteped up here and there, with copious note book in a leather case at their side, to watch the effect of artillery fire, that the gons were served will powder captured in Merz and other arsenals during the campaign which made Germany an empire and France a republic. Yet such, I was assured by an artillery officer. was the fact. Of such powder there is still great store in ble for the baser purpose of blank cartridges."

-The young Bayarian King's mekname of

rise in the journey made to the Highla as when, as A young and still submission wife, she accompanied Pittle Albert there. It was the first long increase they under

Grand Jury.

To tell you the truth," said, he. "I don't know anything about it for a certainty, though he now anything about it for a certainty, though he now anything about it for a certainty, though he now anything about it for a certainty, though he now anything about it for a certainty, though he now anything about it for a certainty, though he now anything about it for a certainty, though he now anything about it for a certainty, though he now anything about it for a certainty, though he now anything about it for a certainty, though he now anything about it for a certainty, though he now anything about it for a certainty, though he now anything about it for a certainty, though he now anything about it for a certainty, though the notion and the past three days by meriads of millers are included any anything as in the insection at read about the insection at the first line in the insection and at the income any all the insection at the insec